COMMANDERS DIGEST

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TWO-STAR MACHINE GUNNER—Army Maj. Gen. Charles P. Brown, CG, Ft. Sill, Okla., fires the M-60 machine gun from the side door of a CH-47 "Chinook" helicopter during a familiarization course. 1st Lt. Joseph Sturdevant (left) and SP5 John Landon assist the general.

Defense Directive Orders Reduction in TDY Trips

Military and civilian officials have been directed to hold down TDY trips to minimize the expense and workload created by official visits to installations and units. This was spelled out in a July 28 change to DOD Directive 5000.7.

The earlier Jan. 19 version, governing TDY procedures for Vietnam and Thailand, remains in effect and is now part of the July expansion.

The revised document is applicable at CONUS installations but the emphasis is still fixed on TDY overseas and to Alaska.

While TDY visits are not banned, basic policy now calls for maximum trip consolidations and for at least 30-day advance notice to clear most visits with appropriate area officials. Exceptions are permitted in situations where timing cannot be met and where advance notification would impair the mission.

TDY visits by field command personnel to subordinate units are in no way affected. Nor does the directive apply to troop movements, travel for leave and training, including proficiency flying.

Army Reserve, National Guard Reorganization Plan Revised

Defense Department has revised its reorganization plan for the Army Reserve and National Guard.

"The revised plan retains three infantry brigades in the USAR and increases the paid drill strength in that component from 240,000 to 260,000," DOD said Aug. 10.

The revised National Guard structure either retains or forms support units originally planned for inclusion in the Army Reserve troop list. These units are: two military police brigades, a transportation corps motor transport brigade, six engineer construction battalions, three signal battalions, 15 hospitals, 54 composite service companies, 20 truck companies and eight ordnance companies.

"The major departures from the previous plan are the retention of the three infantry brigades in the USAR and a 20,000 increase in its paid drill strength. The Army National Guard will still have eight divisions and 18 brigades, with a total paid drill strength of 400,000, as previously planned."

But the total Army reserve and guard structure of the June plan is essentially unchanged by the August revision. For example, the number of combat maneuver battalions remains the same, as well as the ratio of combat to support and service units.

Another main feature from the June plan retained by the August revision is the emphasis to increase combat readiness of maneuver units. DOD stressed these units will be manned at 90 percent full war-time strength and fully supported with equipment, technicians and other essentials for readiness.

Randolph S. Driver Named Navy Deputy Under Secretary

Randolph S. Driver has been appointed Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy for Manpower, succeeding Richard A. Beaumont who has resigned to return to private business.

Prior to the appointment, Mr. Driver was the Industrial Relations Manager for the Atlantic Richfield Co.

He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was a faculty member there and at Swarthmore College.

During World War II he was a consultant to the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission.

Washington Memos

BRIG. GEN. BERNARD W. Rogers, USA, has been named by President Johnson for assignment as Commandant of Cadets, U.S. Military Academy. He replaces Brig. Gen. Richard P. Scott, USA, who is being reassigned. Gen. Rogers is presently serving as Assistant Division Commander, 1st Inf. Div., in Vietnam.

SIX SHIPS AND three shore stations will compete in Navy's annual competition for excellence in food service. Ships are USS Howard W. Gilmore, USS Wright, USS Topeka, USS Talbot County, USS Denebola and USS Davidson. Shore station finalists are Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., Communications Station, San Miguel, P.I., and Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Japan. Program was started in 1958 to provide recognition for superior efforts in food service.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND has developed new concept in front-line facilities for processing and interpreting aerial reconnaissance film. New facility is self-supporting and mobile and can be quickly installed to support squadron-size tactical air reconnaissance units. Its continuous film processors will handle 6,580 feet of five-inch-wide film in 30 minutes, or nearly 50 miles of film daily.

MORE THAN 400 members of American Bar Association's International and Comparative Law section spent an "Afternoon with the Navy" at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Aug. 7. RAdm. Wilfred A. Hearn, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, spoke on "The Fourth Dimension of Seapower—Oceanography and International Law." Lawyers from International Law Division of Adm. Hearn's office and Dr. John Craven, Chief Scientist in Navy's Deep Submergence Systems Project, also spoke.

MARINE CORPS COL. Eugene H. Haffey, former 7th Regiment CO in Vietnam, has assumed command of The Basic School, Quantico, Va. Col. Haffey relieved Col. B. G. Cass, who will attend National War College in Washington, D.C.

AIR FORCE'S OFFICE of Aerospace Research has been awarded National Safety Council's "Award of Honor" for outstanding command-wide ground safety record. OAR was one of 16 Air Force units of various sizes to receive awards from National Safety Council.

NAVAL SHIPYARD WORKERS on the east and west coasts have saved Navy $223,000. Workers in Philadelphia devised a method to convert submarine battery elements into lead ballast at a savings of $91,087. In San Francisco, two employees found a way to improve conventional submarine antenna systems that saved $132,000.

NEW JUNGLE WARFARE training course is being constructed at Suffolk County AFB, N.Y. Believed to be one of first of its kind on Air Defense Command base, course will consist of an obstacle course, convoy movement section, ground patrol section, and simulated Viet Cong village. Training on new course will complement five-day SEA course currently given security policemen before transfer to Vietnam.

NAVY SPECIAL PROJECTS Office has awarded an $11.7 million cost plus award fee contract to Vitro Corp., Silver Spring, Md., for Fleet Ballistic Missile Program Weapon System engineering.

NAVY BUREAU OF Medicine will observe its 125th anniversary this month. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is one of first five Navy bureaus and only one to retain its original name through 125 years since its establishment. Navy Medical Department is composed of five separate Corps: Medical, Dental, Medical Service, Nurse and Hospital Corps.

FIRST CLASS IN comptroller management at Maxwell AFB, Ala., will start in Spring, 1968, under Air University's Warfare Systems School. Course objective is to provide students with professional qualifications necessary for comptroller in a military organization. Student qualifications are: grade of major through colonel, previous experience in comptroller field.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT and Pictorial Graphics offices at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., are coordinating plans for production of a Department of Army movie entitled "Help Yourself." Movie's objective is to give tenants of Army homes suggestions on how to maintain their homes successfully.

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR speeding up message traffic processing in flagships is being tested aboard guided missile light cruiser Oklahoma City. System handles most of the logging, filing and distribution formerly handled by men in ship's communication center.

COAST GUARD WILL conduct geophysical survey of Baffin Bay, Davis Strait and Labrador Sea this month and next. Scientists aboard buoy tender Mariposa will collect information to correct nautical charts, investigate structure of ocean floor and make magnetic measurements.

AIR FORCE RESERVE units flying C-124 Globemasters established cargo and passenger airlift records during FY67. Aircrews assigned to 19 military airlift groups moved more than 22,000 tons during the 12-month period, compared to 8,600 the previous year. Passengers carried totaled more than 42,500, an increase of 400 percent.

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Background for Commanders

VIETNAM: CIVIL WAR OR RED AGGRESSION?*

The conflict [in Vietnam] has often been called a civil war. There is a genuine South Vietnamese element among the Viet Cong. But that is not why American combat forces are in South Vietnam. They are there because of what North Vietnam has been putting into the South: cadre, arms, men and, since late 1964, major organized units of the regular army of North Vietnam. It has continued to infiltrate regiments and divisions as well as replacements for the Viet Cong main forces.

If there had been no aggression by North Vietnam, there would have been no American combat forces in South Vietnam. And if everyone who has come down from the North were to go home, our armed forces would come home.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces are using Cambodian territory for infiltration into South Vietnam and as a base and sanctuary. So far as I am aware few have called that escalation or widening the war. But if we were to send troops into Cambodia to go after those base areas, I imagine that we would be accused of escalation.

North Vietnam has had three or four divisions of its regular army in or near the Demilitarized Zone. It harshly rejected our proposals that the Zone be genuinely demilitarized and be extended 10 miles on both sides to create a buffer area.

There have been a good many upside-down comments on peace moves also. We have tried unremittingly to bring the other side to the negotiating table. We have made many proposals ourselves and have supported the initiatives of many other governments and individuals. Hanoi has said "no" to all of them.

Suspension of Bombing

Periodically, we have been urged to stop bombing the North, on the ground that that would make peace talks possible. Well, we have tried that several times—once for as long as 37 days. In fact, Hanoi chose to regard a pause in the bombing as an ultimatum.

We stand ready to talk with the other side without conditions, or about conditions. We are ready to discuss the terms of a settlement, and then work out the steps for reaching it. We are willing to discuss any piece of the problem—such as the territorial integrity of Cambodia or demilitarizing the so-called Demilitarized Zone. Or we are ready to take reciprocal steps to de-escalate the conflict.

U.S. Objectives

But we shall stay in Vietnam until the right of the South Vietnamese people to work out their own future, under a government of their own free choice, has been secured. More is at stake than self-determination for the South Vietnamese, important as that is. Even more is at stake than the security of other nations in Southeast Asia, important as that is. The greater question is whether aggression is to be allowed to succeed, thus opening the way for further aggression. And tied to that is the integrity of the commitments of the United States. Our commitments in the Pacific are just as binding as our commitments in the Atlantic. If those who wish to pursue world revolution by force should come to believe that the United States will not do what it has promised, the prospects of peace would rapidly vanish.

Improvement of U.S.-Soviet Relations

It is sometimes said that the war in Vietnam stands in the way of a detente between the Soviet Union and the West.

President Johnson is deeply intent on trying to improve our relations with the Soviet Union and the smaller nations of Eastern Europe. The fact is that the war in Vietnam has not prevented the Soviet Union and the U.S. from concluding a civil air agreement and a consular agreement and from signing the treaty on peaceful uses of space. And it did not prevent President Johnson and Premier Kosygin from engaging in long and frank exchanges of views at Glassboro.

We will continue to do our full share to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations. We will continue to do our full share to try to settle or narrow the differences which separate us, and especially to achieve agreements or arrangements which would reduce the danger of another world war. We are eager to make headway in controlling and reducing armaments.

Partnerships With Allies

If we and certain of our adversaries are growing in prudence this may be related to the knowledge that resort to force is a very risky business for all.

The foreign policy of the U.S. is concerned not only with the adversaries of freedom but even more with its friends and practitioners. We seek ever-closer partnerships with other economically advanced countries of the Free World. And we are grateful that these include three nations which were our enemies in the Second World War —now three thriving democracies—which add immensely to the strength of the Free World and which we are proud to have as close friends and allies.

The road to a lasting world peace is filled with obstacles and surrounded by frightful dangers. But we—all of us—must do our best. As President Johnson has said, the search for peace is "the assignment of the century." We must not fail. For on the organization of a lasting peace depends the survival of all that free men, and most men everywhere, cherish or aspire to for themselves and their posterity.

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* *Excerpts from a recent address by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.*

Eleven Marine Colonels Selected for Brigadier

President Johnson has approved the selection of 11 Marine Corps colonels for promotion to brigadier general, and has forwarded their names to the Senate for confirmation.

Colonels approved for promotion to the one-star rank are:

Edward J. Doyle, stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif.; Leo J. Dulacki, Director of the Marine Corps Command Center, Headquarters Marine Corps; Harry C. Olson, assigned to Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, in Hawaii; Carl W. Hoffman, Military Secretary to the Commandant; William G. Johnson, serving at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., and Henry W. Hise, a staff member, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C.

Also, Edwin H. Simmons, serving in Policy Analysis Division, Headquarters Marine Corps; Robert B. Carney Jr., Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; Herman Poggemeyer Jr., assigned to Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, in Hawaii; William C. Chip, Naval Striking and Support Forces, Southern Europe, Naples, Italy, and Ralph H. Spanjer, stationed at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

DOD Seeks 17,000 Men In October Draft Call

DOD has asked Selective Service to draft 17,000 men in October. All receiving October calls will be assigned to the Army.

This represents the lowest draft call since April when 11,400 were requested and a big drop from the 29,000 scheduled inductions this month, the highest Selective Service quota so far this year.

DOD said the October request supports planned force levels and will assure replacements in time for men completing their service.

FIRST VISIT—Lt. Gen. Richard G. Weede (left), Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, is greeted by Maj. Gen. Hugh M. Elwood, CG, Second Marine Aircraft Wing, upon arrival at MCAS Cherry Point, N.C., for a briefing and tour. It was Gen. Weede's first official visit to Cherry Point since taking command of FMFLant in July.

AF Testimony Supports Reliability of M-16

Maj. Gen. Leo F. Dusard Jr., USAF, has told a Congressional committee that "reliability of the M-16 in Air Force training has been excellent."

Testifying before a special committee of the House Armed Services Committee, Gen. Dusard said the rifle's proven accuracy and the reduced time required to teach assembly and reassembly have contributed to improved qualification tests.

He noted that the Air Force has sufficient M-16s to meet training requirements in Southeast Asia and to provide M-16 training for security police personnel.

Gen. Dusard explained that the Air Force first acquired the M-16 (then designated the AR-15) in 1962 in limited quantities, but since then has been gradually increasing the inventory with the eventual aim of equipping the entire Air Force.

The current regular Air Force small arms training program, he said, consists of initial, annual qualification, and special category training.

DOD Orders Establishment Of Preventive Dentistry Programs for Children

Department of Defense has issued a directive calling upon the armed services to establish preventive dentistry programs for dependent children at military medical facilities.

The directive stated a minimum program will consist of:

—An examination.

—Application of an anti-cariogenic agent.

—An oral hygiene demonstration and lecture.

—Dental health education materials.

—Preventive dentistry kits for the children.

The directive also noted that the program will not include dental treatment for children in the United States, except in those cases where the patient is in an area designated as remote for dental treatment purposes.

The program is to be established in such a way as not to interfere with dental services for active duty members or emergency care, the directive stated.

Undersea Cable Will Link RVN, Thailand Military Bases

A $25 million undersea cable linking military bases in Vietnam and Thailand is nearing completion.

The multi-channel coaxial voice and teletype cable will start at Da Nang, Vietnam, and will have terminal and relay points at Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Cam Rahn Bay and Vung Tau in Vietnam, and Sattahip in Thailand.

Terminals will be connected with the communication system operated by the Army Strategic Communications Command to provide instant communications throughout Southeast Asia.

A 696-mile cable already in use between the Philippines and Vietnam will be joined into the system at the Nha Trang terminal.

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